1 BOGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION. MEXICO. Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

Since my last, the revolution, as far as we are able to infer from such facts as we can obtain, is rapidly progressing, having already extended into the State of Jalisco; and, notwisheranding blished official report from an officer of the Severement to the Governor of the State of shace, on action took place on the 24th Janua my, which lasted all day, at the Hacienda of Guarachs, (Jaileco.) between the Government forces and the insurgents—the latter 1,500 strong, under Huerta and Pueblits-and the victory was claimed by the Government. On the 3d inst., claimed by the Government. On the 3d however, a published telegraphic disputch from Quere are as nounces that these two chiefe had writed with Degollado, who is at the head of the revolution in Michoscan, and with their combined es, 3,000 strong, had murched into the City of Quedalejara, where a severe battle was fought. overnment report that their own garrison was only 1,000 men, but that the insurgents were gurison sallied out of the city in pursuit of them. This account of the Government is not relied on as true. This Senor Degollado is one of the most wealthy and respectable citizens of Michososa, and has been Governor of that State.

A reenforcement of 800 men has just arrived at Morelia (Michoscan) from this city, and over left here a few days ago for Iguala, to opagainst Alvarez. The 2,000 men sen; to M

can, under Tavera, have dwindled down to a very few, in consequence of defeat, sickness and desertion. Cantonments of troops are long formed in the towns in the neighborhood of the disaffected, and withdrawn from the open country. This is a significant fact.

The old, important and extremely difficult matter of raising a revenue has been for some time the subject of the contemplation of Mr. Olazza garre, the late Minister of Finance, who re signed his post in order to give his faculties free scope to grapple with so mighty a difficulty. His plan has at length made its appearance, but its extreme length and late appearance, will prohibit more than a cursory glance. Mr. O., in his preliminary, gives a correct statement of the condition of things, including a reference to the plans for raising a revenue, of the various ministers under Arista, up to the period when Santa Anna came into power, and, without blaming Arista. (but proving, by the facts related, that he did all that the laws and constitution permitted.) is of course very severe upon the conduct of the States in not rendering his Government aid when their Governors were solemnly called upon by him, in Assembly, to aid the Government with their advice and assistance; although he remarks, that

"History will say whether, by this method, the su-preme Chief of the nation saved his responsibility, and whether those high perconages who were called upon, compiled with the delicate duty of occupying them-selves with the salvation of their country." [This Arrembly of Governors took place in 1852, and disolved without doing snything.

After enumerating the various plans of the dif-

ferent Ministers of Finance up to 1852, he says: "Such were the initiatives presented by the various Ministers of Finance. I will not occupy myself in qualifying the rufficiency of them for the fulfillment of the object proposed, because the circumstances, and the critical position of the country, did not allow them the liberty necessary even to think, much less to act. The tendencies of the States, their little or no disposition to sustain the General Government, the link which ought to have united the whole to its parts, and the teo many considerations which that same General Government. and the too many considerations which that same General Government believed it to be its duty to have for the said States, were so many obstacles to the adoption of the system, and the class of measures required by the situation of public things in general. Therefore, petiter of the Ministers who, from their appress we have the Francisco. and knowledge, could have relieved the Treasury from its difficulties, had the necessary means of doing

But to the plan. Mr. Ol'azzagarre recommends the regulation of the Municipalities, judicial proceedings, commercial statistics, police, diplomacy, as far as it has commercial relations for its object. He says:

"In respect to the essential regulations which should have preference, the enumeration of them alone is sufficient to give an idea of the time necessary to carry

He proposes further:

"A reform in keeping the public accounts, reduc-tion of the number of custom-houses, (administra-ciones) and employes, the reduction into one code of cones) and employes, the reduction into one code of all the zieting, and to be reformed, revenue laws, to prevent confusion and for easy reference, the definite liquidation of the interior debt since 1850, the estab-lishment of a land office for the sale of a public do-main, so that the public may acquire the same with the same facility as any other object of common traffic."

He also recommends the abolition of the Alcabala duty only on foreign effects, and on national goods causes it all to be paid at once. "The l per cent. of May, 1831, and March, 1838; the "2 per cent., called de averia, of May and Octo-"ber, 1842, and February, 1843; and the 5 per . cent. duties, called de internacion, of 1830, '31 "are to be consolidated into one of 40 per cent. " on the importation duties;" which duty is to be calculated at the same time the importation duties are paid, and is to be one-half cash and half according to the time named in the tariff. The duty on liquor is considerably raised.

In addition to the duty of 40 per cent. just named, there is another, called de consumo, (consumption duty.) of 25 per cent. Here is the article in relation to it:

"ART. I. The consumption daty of 5 per cent., which foreign goods now pay on their supposed value, shall be demonitated, for the future, 25 per cent—the calculation being made on the amount of the importasion duties."

Money that is destined to any place on the frontier, within thirty leagues of the boundary line, has to pay both circulation and export duty. And finally, he proposes the establishment of an institution under the name of Junta Directica. similar in its functions to a National Bank. He

also proposes: "The valorous confrontation of the question of "The valorous confrontation of the question of Celonization, without imposing delay or embarrass ment in its way, but with decision and in an effica-cious manner, places Mexico in a situation to receive the riches arising from this positive resource, and to erjoy the advantages of an increase of population."

In another part of this document, however, is

In another part of this document, however, is this remarkable passage:

"The exceptional situation of Mexico, threatened to among and ambitious neighbor on her frontiers white in the property of the control of the foreign as the passage of her passervation, does not permit her to clops as economical a plan of finance as present circulary as economical a plan of finance as present circulary as a training a construction of the second of the canes of the among the periphery, where the class of it is a attempted in the periphery, where the elements of wealth invite, the strength of the Government is not sufficient to extend there the circulation of her nationality; foreign interests would soon overpower the slow march of the center, and would exceede a conquering action upon it. Neither would be passible to await the slow effects of central colonication, ever held back by our prejudice and political instability."

duties at the Custom-Houses, and air other contri-

Mr. O. also speaks with apparent disgust the adherence to old methods, difficulties placed in the way of commerce here, but any one who will take the treuble to read his document will perceive that instead of being lessened by his plan, they are increased to a great extent.

An exclusive privilege for a French line the Government reports, it is believed the City steamers between Vera Cruz, Tempico and of Guadalajara has been taken. According to a Havre, has been conceded to Messra. Lelorg. Camacho & Co. One steamer is to arrive at Vers Cruz between the 10th and 20th of each month. These versels are to enter free of tunpage duites, are to carry passengers between Tampico and Vera Cruz free when they are on Government business, and six persons (if necessary) a year between Tampico or Vera Cruz and The vessels which bring coal for the use of this line, are to pay fifty cents a tun for tunnage dues.

We had a pretty severe earthquake here on the let inst , at a quarter to 11 P. M. Its duration was about 40 seconds. The movement was oscillatory from south to north. A slight pause was s beerved between each oscillation, which is a fasorable circumstance, and it began and ended a'most imperceptibly. The shock caused, natural , much alarm, but no material damage was done. The aqueduct, above ground, was slightly cracked, and the wa er-pipes under ground were broken off in several places. One of the bridges n the Vera Cruz gate was also damaged.

On the 3d inst, the result of the election was ade known to the inhabitants of this city and valley, by the voices of hundreds of cannon and quibs, as also by a public notice as follows:

"The Council of State, because of the majority of votes given in the popular Assemblies, declares that it is the will of the nation that the present President of the Republic shall condinue in the command of it, with the same ample faculties that he now exercises."

On the morning of that day bills were posted ordering the inhabitants to close their shops at 12 M., hang out curtains from the balconies of their houses, and illuminate in the evening; which was immediately complied with, while the whole of the troops were paraded through the streets.

A sister of the President, yesterday morning. took the babit of a nun in the Convent of la Encarnscion. The ceremony was grand and imposing. She appeared in the church attached to the Convent attended by the wife of the President. My leiter is too long for a minute descrip tion of this ceremony. This act will ingratiate him into the favors of the church more than ever.

From the interior we have the most gloomy accounts. A heavy robbery was committed near the town of Tepic, (State of Jalisco.) about the middle of January last. The robbers were out but one day, but during it they robbed goods on the road, belonging to the house of Blume & Co., of Tepic, valued at \$10,000. Several arrieros were also robbed, and excesses too barbarous to relate were committed in several villages. Among other things they burg an Alcalde and put saother in his place, telling him if he did not behave better they would hang him also.

The Indians have again invaded Durango, robbing several haciendas, and carrying off several

A priest and companion of Alvarez was taken a short time since by the Government forces, and is to be shot, it is supposed. His name is Autonio Cano. Several officers who have fallen into the bands of the anti-Government party bare been immediately shot. Neither party gives quarter.

I have nothing from Tamaulipas in confirmation. nor in denial, of the rumor of the taking of Victoria, but perceive by the papers that Gen. Woll has arrived at Vera Cruz, on his way to this City, and that Gen. Vega takes command of Tamaulipas.

The Mexican Minister at Paris has been endeavoring to obtain Swiss emigrants for the settlement of the frontier. He states this himself in a letter, on account, he says, of a report getting current that they were wanted for a guard for the President, who was reported to have the intention of making himself Emperor. The Minister

"The supposition that he was going to make him-self Emperor, contrasts, certainly, with the call to the people, which the illustrious President has just made, to the end that, by means of a universal vote, they should manifest their will with regard to his con-

Now the Minister may say what he will, but it is an offense to common sense to intimate that this election was anything like the manifestation of the will of the people. It is well known here that the intention was to banish every one who voted sgainst him, (Santa Anna)-and this was done. Many thousands were under the necessity of choosing between banishment and voting in his favor, and of the two evils they thought they chore the least. All were compelled to vote, and to vote against him was to be exiled. That is the fact.

Later news confirms the report of the action at Guadalsjars; but the official report says that it took place in the suburbs. The victory is claimed by the Government, of course. The people united with the insurgents, and shouted for Alvarez and Federation. This took place on the 30th ult.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA. GRANADA Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854.

Summer is again with us, and "La Calentura is adding its usual share of the season to our other manifold sufferings. War, pestilence and misery reign supreme. "Brother is at war with brother"-parents and children separatedbusbands and wives torn asunder, and the commen laws of humanity forgotten or disregarded. Thus has passed away more than half a year, each succeeding day accelerating the final rule of this distressed country. But my business is to give

you the news, not to moralize. The latter part of the past month the Government dispatched Col. Clemente Rodriguez, (commonly called Cachirulo, an Indian nick-name, signifying an ugly but most faithful dog.) with 230 troops to Segovis, for the purpose of defeuding the towns and estates in that region against the depredations of a force of 480 Honduranians under the command of Gen. Ruis, who had been sent there by President Cabañas without a cop per in their clothes, and who were making the most of their time in making free with the property of the inhabitants. On the 2d inst. Colonel Cachirulo evertook Ruis at the Pueblo of Jinotegs, and immediately engaged him in batt'e. The two forces were very unequal in numbers. but what Cachirulo's men lacked in numbers. Bir. O. also proposes the "bonds of the in-they made up in courage. In the first charge, terior debt shall be received in p. : payment for led by Cachirulo in person, he was instantly

killed, and his fall for a few moments caused some disorder in the ranks near him. But the soldiers soon relined, and making a desperate assault, succeeded in completely routing the Honduranians, killing forty and taking fourteen prisoners, among the latter of whom were four Captains and three Lieutemants. They also captured forty horses, well caparisoned, eighty muskets, a large quantity of ammunition, the correspondence of Ruis, and a considerable quantity of his ill-gotten booty. The letters disclose the desperate condition of Cabañas and Castellon. In one of his letters to killed, and his fall for a few moments caused some trid a considerable quantity of his ill-gotten booty.

The letters disclose the desperate condition of Cababas and Castellon. In one of his letters to Ruis, Castellon implores him to go to Jaltera, (Granada,) and to send him word of what is going on there; declaring that he has not been able to hear anything from that quarter for a long time, and that he dare not venture himself beyond certain prescribed limits for fear of his enemies.

Cababas, on, the other hand, commands, Palis and Cabaias, on the other hand, commands Ruis not to go to Jaltera, as he expects to require his presence almost immediately in Honduras, and conence almost immediately in Trondras, and con-gratulates him upon bis good fortune in receiving from Castellon \$430, as it was impossible to have fornished him any money from Honduras! The Indians, to the number of over 3,000, are scattered over the mountains of Segovia, filling up every pass, and it is searcely possible that the retreating Henduranians can escape their bows and arrows. It is said that Gen. Guardiola, with one division of the Guatemalian troops, was occupying Comayagua, and Gen. Lepez, with the balance of treets which Cerrera had ordered into Honduras, was in possession of Nacaome. In this case Cabañas must have his hands full, while the situation of the factionists in this State is far from

I am informed that a courier arrived here from San Salvador this morning, with information Honduras had sold, or was about to sell island of Tigre to an American Company, and ask-ing the Government of Nicaragua to protest against such a measure. What answer will be reagainst such a measure. What answer win be re-turned is more than I can even guess; but one thing is certain, that San Salvador will do all in her power to prevent the island from passing into the hands of foreigners, and will call Honduras to an account for making the attempt to thus dispose of a port so important.

A private letter just received from Chinendega states that Castellen had got into a scrape by attempting to collect contributions from the inhabi-tants of Vicio. The citizens of Chinendega and Vicio rallied, and with a few muskets, pistols, Mechetes, &c., fell upon the soldiers and dis-persed them in every direction. Every man who could get away was leaving these towns and Leon, and hastening to unit; themselves with the Gov-ernment to put down the factionists. They are beginning to realize that, even a bad Government is preferable to no Government at all.

A few nights ago the "patriotes" of Jaltera proceeded to the hacienda of Sr. Don Fulgencio Vega.

one of the most valuable cacao estates in this vicinity, and burned the houses to the ground, and otherwise destroyed considerable property. It is said that Castellon has ordered the dwellings of every man in Masaya, who is in favor of Chamorre, to be burned; and as the families of many o these men are living there alone, while they are here assisting the Government, this measure will cause the greatest distress to the helpless and un-

The Government has reestablished the Civil Courts, which, during the past six months had been entirely broken up, and things are, I trust, assume from henceforth a brighter aspect. Still all business remains suspended, and so must, I fear, for months to come.

On the 23d ultimo Gen. Corral who was at San Carlos for the purpose of preventing "los faccio "sos" from passing up or down the river, arrest ed Don Cleto Mayorga, who was on board the steamer, bound for Rivas, and sent him here for trial. Mayorga had been Castellon's Admin istrador at San Carlos after that port fell into the hands of the factionists, and had distributed, most liberally, the merchants' goods which were in the Custom-House among the revolutionary party. He has had his trial, and has been found guilty of

treason, and is now in prison awaiting his sentence For a long time past, a great ado has been made about the possession of bomb-shells by the faction-ists and considerable anxiety was felt here, in consequence of the report. Some three weeks ago, it was rumored that these shells had arrived in Jaltera, and the destruction of the city was ex-pected. The knowing ones, however, laughed at pected. The knowing ones, however, langued as the idea, asserting that these shells were the same that had years ago been introduced into Leon, and a number of them thrown with no other damage to that city than the destruction of a parrot be-longing to an old lady, into whose yard one of these bugbears of war had fallen. A day or two after their arrival in Jaltera, the gallant army of Jeres began throwing them, not from mortars, but Jeres began throwing them, not from morrars, but from a siz-pound cannon, in the same way as a gun-ner would fire a cannon-ball! Down they came, whizzing through the air tremendously, but fall-ing as harmlessly upon the roofs of the houses as a good-sized snow-ball. When picked up and ex-amined, they were found to be filled completely ammed, they were found to be filled completel, with powder, and then most carefully plugged up. This is the latest invention of bombs that I have heard of, and perhaps may be useful to our Mili-tary Institution at West Point.

GRANADA, Friday, Dec. 22, 1854.

I am happy to be able to announce the fact that after baving been shut in for six months from the | the balance of Granada must inevitably suffer the whole world without, communication is once more open, and we have again the opportunity of accertaining what is going on in other portions of the babitable earth. On the 20th inst. two schooners arrived at this port, bringing the welcome news of the retaking of "el Castillo Viejo by the Government troops. Gen. Corral having completed his arrangements, embarked 120 men in five bunges from San Carles, and dropped down the San Juan River to within four miles of the Castillo Rapids. At this point he landed 100 of his men on the right bank of the river, who divided themselves into four separate parties, and cut roads through the wilderness crossing several small rivers, and on the morning of the 16th gained the vicinity of the old fort upperceived, and were ready to attack it. Meantime Corral with only ten men besides the rowers, silently advanced in a bungo to within about half a mile of the Castillo landing, and awaited the sigpal of attack, which had been arranged to begin at four different points at the same moment. The bungo was armed with two pieces of light ar tillery, beside the necessary muskets. The fort is situated on the top of a little hill, sloping rather precipitately on all sides, and presents a very strong natural defense. At 10½ o'clock, a party of Corral's men arrived in the rear opposite the fort, which fronts to the river, and immediately opened fire. This was the signal for a general assault; and another party, who had proceeded along the bank of the river, began to pour in their small shot, and, at the same time, Corral ap-peared in front and anchored his bungo at a little nd just above the rapids, and near of the river. Cachirule, (brother of the brave Cel. Cachirule, who fell in the victorious battle with General Ruis, which his soldiers won at Jinetegs, Segovis.) was in command of the fort, and was taken completely by surprise—his troops being attacked simultaneously on four sides, were thrown into great confusion. They nevertheless made a stout resistance, but after vainly endeavoring for an hour and a half to defend themselves, they were completely overpowered and con-quered. The Government soldiers scaled their quered. The Government soldiers scaled their barricades, and cut them to pieces in every direction. A few made their escape into the nor house where they can obtain shelter or food, (the whole distance from the Serapiqui River to the lake being one unbroken wilderness.) they must, in all probability, perish. Out of sixty five factionists who were in possession of the fort ten were killed, and several who were wound ed, in their desperation jumped into the river, and were, doubtiese, drowned. Seven prisoners were taken and brought here for trial. Among the killed were Cachirule and "Plablo Blance," (white of negotiations for the sale of the "Isla del devil.) the two chief officers in command of Cas. "Tigre" to foreigners &c., and calls upon his (white

tello. These two had concealed themselves in a bedroom of one of the hotels, but were discovered and immediately shot. "Diablo Blanco" held an office under the Government at the beginning of the revolution, but deserted, and has now met the fate of a "faccioso." The Government lost two killed and eleven wounded; three of the latter se-Thus you perceive that the Government riously. Thus you perceive that the Government is slowly but surely conquering the revolutionists, and hastening the end of this hateful war. Gen. and hastening the end of this hateful war. Gen. Cerral deserves the applanse of his Government for his valuable services, and so far as I can judge, it is liberally bestowed upon him. So soon as he had regulated the necessary business of his expedition, Corral left Castillo in a bung for San Juan del Norte, to obtain powder and aumunition to prosecute the war against Castellon and his party. I have just been informed that Don Ramon Ri Sr. Don Patricio Rivas, for many years Collector at San Carles, and who will be held in pleasing remembrance by every stranger who has visited that port, has for some time past been blockading the San Juan River at its junction with the Serapiqui, against the factionists. Therefore those who escaped from Castillo will find it diffi-cult to pass down the river, even should they be so fortunate as to find a boat for that purpose.
On the 19th inst., four of the prisoners s

here from Jinetegs, and who were taken in the battle of the 2d inst., were shot in the public plaza in presence of the Government soldiery. Two of the prisoners held the commissions of Castains, and two were Lieutenants in the army of Henduras. A courier, who reached here yes-terday, brings information that Gen. Ruis and two of his soldiers had been made prisoners at a small town near Jamete, on the borders of Honduras, and were on their way here for trial. Of course they will be shot. Cabañas deserves execration for sending soldiers into Nicaragna without any cause for such a proceeding, and the poor officers and soldiers who acted under his orders, and have met death in consequence, deserve commiseration. They are represented as being brave men, and, as

They are represented as being brave men, and, as such, merited a better fate.

I mentioned in my last that Nicaragua had been appealed to by San Salvador to protest against the sale of the Island of Tigre, situated in the Bay of Forseca. I inclose you herewith the letter and answer, as published by order of the Government.

I expect to be able to communicate most inter-esting war news in my next. The Government is daily making great acquisitions to their forces, and otherwise gaining rapidly toward a final co quest. Its forces are now upward of 2,500 soldiers, and soon will number 3,000. Pretty well for Nicaragua.

GRANADA, (Nie) Jan. 14, 1855. There were four distinct shocks of earthquakes here on the 2d inst. The first occurred about 6 o'cleck in the morning and the last at 5 P. M. The last shock was the heaviest that I have ever felt in this country. I was sitting, leaning back against one of the pillars of the corridor of my house, when, suddenly, my chair received a violent concussion, which threw me forward to an upright position; and, looking around to ascertain the cause. I perceived men, women and children rushing in great consternation into the

street, exclaiming "el Temblor! el Temblor!" (an earthquake! an earthquake!) It was over, however, in a few seconds, and the multitude, having crossed themselves and devoutly said their prayers, returned again to their occupations. The people here have a great fear of earthquakes, and probably not without reason, as they have suffered seriously from such visitations throughout Central America. The volcano of Massaya, (twelve miles distant,) which has been constantly active for more than eighteen months past, may have been more or less instrumental in pro-

ducing these last earthquakes. News is constantly reaching here of skirmishes between the factionists and the inhabitants of the small towns all over the State, and parties from five to twenty-five are finding their way to the headquarters of Gen. Chamorro, who, heretofore, could neither be caught by the Government nor the factionists. The pueblos about Leon are all in favor of the Government, and keep so vigilant a watch upon Castellon that every move of his is at once known to Chamorro. Deserters from Jahtera are every day coming in, among whom are French, Germans, English, and the Henduranians whom Cabañas sent to the assistance of Castellon. The news of a battle between 200 factionists, sent frem Rivas to attack a point in possession of sixty Government troops, situated on a point of the lake immediately under the southeast neck of the mountain of Memobacho, called Agua Agre, (Sour Water.) and which point commands the road leading from this city to Rivas, reached here on the 6th inst., accompanied by several prisoners. The factionists, although vastly superior in numbers, were completely routed. Yet, with all their defeats, and they are as numerous as have been their battles, they still present a bold front in the upper part of this city—Jaltera. Their fortifica-tions appear so formidable, that they have re-ceived the soubriquet of "Sevastopol;" and, un-less these "esplanades" are at once destroyed, fate of the one-third already destroyed. But the Government is sanguine that, with its present forces, it can compel the enemy to retire within Gen. Corral arrived here on the 9th with his disposable troops, 160 men, bringing with him six additional cannon—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungos, having twenty-one risoners, taken from the woods about Castillo ejo, into which they fled when he captured that His reception was most enthusiastic, by the Government and the cit zens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Govern-

ent such good service. On the 12th, Col. Martinez, (who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall,) returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that went from here to attack Gen. Ruis, who was robbing the haciendas of Se-govia, under orders from both Cabañas and Cas-tellon so to do. With these forces united, there must be at this moment over 2,000 Governmen troops in the city, and these are sufficient for the

troops in the city, and these are sancted to the conquestof Jalters, if properly conducted.

The proclamation to the Honduranos of Gen.
Santos Guardiols, on his arrival at Ocotepeque, reached here on the 5th inst. By this arrival I have information which enables me to correct two three errors in my last communication to you, always endeavor to be correct in giving you news, but I have to rely upon others for my in-formation, and, with every caution, sometimes find that I have been too credulous. Gen. Guardiola was not in Comayagua, nor Gen. Lopez in Na-caeme, as I stated, but at that time in the department of Gracias. President Cabanas was at Co-mayagus, fortifying that city to resist Guardiola. Gen. Ruis, who was defeated in Jinetega by Cahirulo, was not afterward made prisoner, but made his escape into Honduras.

The preclamation of Gen. Guardiola is just such a document as might have been expected from a brave man, and the people of Honduras are flock-ing to him, and swelling the 1,000 Guatemalian force roundly. He was banished from the State Cabañas, and now comes back at a time when the people are not only tired of war, but displeased with their President. Sympathy and fear help him also with the inhabitants, and Cabañas is a lest nan to a certainty. Guardiola tells the people that he had listened to the story of their wrongs until he could no longer hesitate to come to their rescue from the misrule of Cabañas, with an army raised in Guatemala, in which State he was living in honored retirement, and from which he had no desire to remove. He reminds them of the battle with Cabañas some two years ago, at the frontier town of Chiquemula, in which the latcertain demagogues, headed by Cabañas, in reference to the existing difficulties with Nicaraguacompatriots to unite with himself and Lopez to put an end to the misrule of Cabañas. But I will inclose you the document, which will tell its own Some copies of these tale ar better than I can. Some copies of these pro-lamations have found their way into the hands of the Henduranes in Jaltera, and they are ready at once to join Guardiola, but Jerez, Castellon's General in Chief, will not allow them to go outside the lines, and has even put an Honduranian General in prisen. This the deserters say, and they are embracing every opportunity to escape. From all I can learn, I predict a speedy end to the Revolution in this State, and the downfall of Pre-sident Cabanas in Henduras. Guatemala, San Salvador, and Nicaragua are now hand-in-ha termined to accomplish the same results, and they will succeed

I hear of Col. Wheeler, United States Minister to this country, at San Juan del Norte. He will be welcomed here warmly, although no one seems to know anything about him; but that he is not of the Borland school, is evident from the fact that he deigns to reside among the inhabitants (the few left there) of San Juan del Norte peaccably, while Berland considered them no better than thieves and pirates, and could not rest until he had ac-cen plicked the destruction of the town and the ruin of most of its innocent inhabitants.

I shall endeaver to send this to San Carlos in time for the steamer of the 23d, and as I must watch for an opportunity, will now close.

GRANADA, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.

Since my last very little of interest has transpired in reference to the Revolution. Some heavy cannonading has taken place on the part of the Government, which has resulted in the destruction of a portion of the strong Sevastopol fortifications which had been erected in Jaitera, but which could not resist the 24 pounders directed against them. Gen. Corral took command of the army of operations on the 19th, consisting of about one thousand men, and with the exception of drilling the soldiery and a little skirmish on the 25th instant, in which the Government captured a train of powder and ammunition, being conveyed from Massaya to Jaitera to Gen. Jerez's camp, nothing has been done by either party. Dector Charles Bernheardt was recognized

Prussian Vice Consul by President Chamorro on the 19th. The Doctor has been a resident of Granada for the past four years, is much beloved by the citizens, and highly appreciated for his gentlemanly and social qualities by all who have the pleasure to know him; and what is more, is a capital physiciau. His Excellency John H. Wheeler, the new

United States Minister to Nicaragua, accompunied

by his suite, arrived here on the 29th inst. He came up from Virgin Bay by land, and took us quite by surprise; but it was a most agreeable one. About 10 o'clock A.M. a traveler was seen approaching the city, bearing in his hand the "giorieus stars and stripes." fellowed by a darkvissged youth, and both mounted on mules, somewhat jaded. On they came, passed the guard on the outskirts of the city, and made their way straight into the main Plaza, the citizens on all sides gaping with surprise at the strange sight. sides gaping with surprise at the strange sight. Nothing daunted, they approached the "Head-"quarters," and dismeanted before the door of the President. After a few minutes' delay within the "Mayoria," out they came again, mounted their beasts before the astonished multitude, and rode away, accompanied by an officer sent to conduct them beyond the outposts of the sentinels. Then the mystery was explained and the fact announced, that "el Ministro de los Estados Uni-"des" was about to honor us with his presence, Gen. Corral at once ordered out a portion of his command to receive and conduct the distinguished ommand to receive and conduct the distinguished stranger to the Plaza, and about 114 o'clock, Col. wheeler and sinte arrived, and were escorted to their ledgings, which had been hastily prepared for their reception. The foreigners began imme-diately to flock to his quarters to pay their re-spects to the Colonel, and he soon won their es-term by his off-hand, cordial manner toward his visitors. Later Control and the soon was the Wheeler and suite arrived, and were escorted to visitors. Later, Gen. Corral waited on him, and conducted him to the residence of the President, who has long been confined to his house by illness. Col. Wheeler came here only to receive the archives of the Legation, which had been kept here by his predecessor, and to exchange civilities with the Government, and any of his countrymen whem he night meet. He left again the next morning for Virgin Bay, in a schooner placed at his disposal by the Government, and his com-panions returned with their mules by land to the same place. I understand that Col. Wheeler will not present himself to Nicaragua in his official capacity until it shall be settled by the contending parties who shall be the President of the Repub-lic, but that he offered his good services to President Chamorro to negotiate with Castillon, with the view to put an end to the destructive revolu-Doctor Gustave A. Gauffreau, U. S. Consul for Kialejo, accompanied Col. Wheeler to this city and, I learn, will soon proceed to take charge of his post at that port.

There is a rumor that Castillon has removed,

with his Government, from Leon to Chinendega, in consequence of the fury of some of the Leoneses, caused by the heavy contributions which he has levied on them. I cannot, however, vouch for the truth of this statement, as it seems to me that Leon is by far the securer place for him of the two.

The news contained in the New-York papers which have recently come to hand, about the ex-pedition soon to be at San Juan del Norte, and which is commanded by Col. Kinney, causes the people no little anxiety. If they come for the peaceable settlement of the Mosquito Coast, well and good; but if they are coming into the country to take a part in the revolution against the Government, it will be a serious blow to the struggle of Chamorro and his party. The rumor, too, which has long been tusy here, that a large number of Californians were about to hasten to the assistance of Castillon, causes the Government considerable uneasiness. By the next mail I shall probably be able to com municate something interesting in regard to the existing war, as from present appearances some decided steps are about to be taken by the Gov ernment. The times are big with coming events.

ST. THOMAS.

From Our Own Correspondent. ST. THOMAS, W. I., Jan. 25, 1855.

I send you the additional papers that have arisen between our Consul and the Government bere, in the case of the firing into the Benjamin Franklip, of which I wrote you at the time. They will fornish your readers with what has since transpired, both as to matter and spirit. Their perusal will show how entirely Maj. Helm bas carried the convictions of the civil authorities as to the justice of his charges against the Military Department, and also of his claim in behalf of the owners of the steamer. The reform in the usages of the port which he

was led by this affair to insist upon, and which Gov. Berg's letter will show is about to be instituted, will be a benefit to the large commerce of all nations here. Hitherto any vessel leaving the harbor was liable to be stopped by firing from the forts guarding its mouth, if the smallest bill of , passengers or sailors remained unarranged. Barbarous as it may seem, it is literally true that for the sum of two sninings and stypence, thousands of property, and life itself, might be sacrificed with no means of redress, the answer to every claim of the kind being plainly that every Government possessed the right to adopt its own regulations, and other nations should conform to them or stay away. While this principle was never acted upon; it was never acted. While this principle was never acted upon, it was all very well; but this is the second instance within six months-one of a ship under the English flag, and now this-in which the military authorities have acted upon the assumed right of

blowing up vessels, not alone for the reasons above stated, but for any intended or inadvertent irregularity in leaving port. Major Heim felt, as all foreigners engaged in trade here did also, that it was time to claim greater security to com merce; and in moving in the matter with a matter, and in moving in the matter with a matter, and in the matter with a matter, and in the matter with a fame, by the fame with a fame, by the fame with a matter with a fame, by the fame with a fame, by the fame with a matter with a fame, by the fame with a matter with of American ship-owners engaged in the West h-dia trace, whose interests for the future he has thus sought to secure. And this he has done without the moral and material influence which myal power near at hand would furnish. The marvessels of Great Britain and France are in all seas, and within the call of their commercial agents to enforce any claim. But American in-terests must find their security in the justice and terests must find their security in the justice and fearlessness of their representatives abroad, and of these qualities, all who would aspire to be seen representatives have a salutary example in the

representatives have a sulutary example in the present instance.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICAL AT THE ISLAND OF ST THOMAS, Jan 9 1853.

Six: I have the house to acknowledge the receipt of post-communication of the Eld ult., in reply to any letter of that the present of the Eld ult., in reply to any letter of the Eld ult., in reply to any letter of the theorem of the third post of the President of the Eld ult., in reply to any letter of the the American streamer Resignant Praisition, and have delayed reallying thus long awai for the relative to the Elman who american streamer Resignant Praisition and have delayed reallying thus long awai for the relative to the Elman was an interest of the Elman with the part, Joseph Benniel a shipworth to the island, was out to bean to examine the hunts and fashing the head real and received by traces of the charts of the Sandar the assist see any last received by traces of the charts of the Repute of from the tenth of the standard of the Covern mean than the country of the standard responsible for the payment of the expense hearing the country of the expense hearing the country of the expense hearing the country of the standard of the Eld Repute of the standard o

curred. A copy of the estimate of Mr. Daniel & horsesta to remark that I presums the 'Military Court of Inquire' you have arbitred is intended to investigate the face in reference to the conduct of the officers or salities asked to this outrace, and not intended to investigate any fact to thing the responsibility of your divergment to the owner of the sessuar. It however I am wareg in this presumption, and the proceedings of the Court are to have any bearing upon the question of the lability of your Government to the owner of the atsencer. I must, as the representative of the theorem ment of the United States of America, proceed askind these parts (stockeding, and insist that we have fully established all the none stands in my communication of the 2th ultima, by a best or uninterested witnesses of the highest respectability, and eggin in at upon the payment by your Covrement of the cutters.

tink W. L. Marty.

subt be request that a decused be made upon the D mish Government for the dismissar of the direct in command of the first, is in matted in my letter I would do.

With continued assurances of my unimpaired confidence in your justice set if friends in the continued assurances of my unimpaired confidence in your justice set if friends in the continued assurances.

I am. Sir, with great respect your obedient servant, CR. J. HELM, U. S. Com. Assurance in the continued of the conti

To his Excellency H. H. BERR, G. Avernor of St. Thomas,

Governor Berg's Letter to Mr. Helm.

Bir. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date. Jaining payment for repairs and desurrage, on account of the supleasant allair of the ship Banjamin First kiln

Therefact assure von that it would have been highly channed in my sentiments and where, if i at once could have other to an arrangement of an object which you prese with so much instance on the Governorst, but I have not the authority requisite, and the case of said ship having on account of the portance and particular nature, stready been submitted in the Home Governorst, it will be unavoidably necessary to refer to the same, also, the matter of the claims now set forb, which will be done through the Governorst in Chief without in our many that the objects of them are to accretain the tasts and the each of the military on the disagreeabne occurrence in question.

Aware of the history interest you have evined in the seculty of the shipping, and in prevention of stopping vessels by find at hem if gives free pleasants in add to the communication that your views and wishes will, I hope, he attained, and that ensures are partly taken, and furthermore in consumplation that your views have the means of fining at them.

I have the honor to be, with much regard, Str.

Your norse to bellent servant.

Mr. Helm's Reply to Gov. Berg.

Mr. Helm's Reply to Gov. Berg.

Commercial Agent of the United States, St. Thomas.

Mr. Helm's Reply to Gov. Herg.

COMMERCIAL OF YOU'VE. SO AMERICA.

A THE LIAMN OF A THOMAS. Jan 11, 1853.

SIR: I have the bonor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, of yosterday, in reply to my note of the Rh. Inci, and have the pleasure registed by my note of the Rh. Inci, and have the pleasure mellow property of the course you have to even send configuration of payment for repairs and censures and configuration of payment for repairs and censures and configuration. In mirror settlement of the course will be undertained and appreciated by my diverging the fall in the configuration of the course will be undertained and appreciated by my diverging at 1 shall incides, by the sariest opportarily a copy of the papers not already transmitted to the Hea.

M. L. Marcy, Socretary of State of the United States, who will doubtions take such steps in the premises as may be deemed noncessary and proper to bring this affair to a just and satisfactory or notice on whill all my appreciate of the content of the states.

cannot withheld my expressions of gratification, that I

at them, by which the fives and property of induced the seaso often piaced in great herit.

Permit me to renew my expressions of friendship, and to see me you that my confidence in the justice of the stome Overiment has not been impaired by any act of your Excellence. I am, Sir, very expectagity, your old sent'd, Tam, Sir, very expectagity, your old sent'd,

To his Excellency H. H. Brand Governor of St. Thomas.

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1855. Two members of the reconstructed Cabinet have been reclected, by acclamation, in their old constituencies Mr. Canchon, Commissioner of Crown Lands; and Mr. Lemieut, Commissioner of Public Works. The new Provincial Secretary, Mr. Cartier, is not so fortunate; he has to contest his seat in Parliament against a Mr. Prefontaine, of the Rouge party. It is generally conceded that Mr. Cartier need have little fear of being defeated. His election will be over before the House reas sembles, on the 23d. It is understood that the Opposition are mustering all their forces, with the intention of doing all in their power to bring about a ministerial crisis; but I do not anticipate that a ministerial crisis; but I do not annerpate that they will succeed. One of the evils of our system is, that about one-half of the speeches made in Parliament, on any and every subject, are totally irrelevent to the question in hand, and are directle against the Administration, or some particular member of it, with the view of rendering it odious, and, if possible, of breaking it down. Three fourths of all the motions made are for B incombe, and aim only at effect; while nearly the whole of the speechifying is intended for the constituency, which, thanks to the discretion of the reporters and the limits of newspapers, seldom, except in very diminished quantities, reach the dear people You will easily perceive that, in this state of the case, it is almost impossible to get anything dis-cussed on its merits. Parliamentary orators, in the latitude of Quebec, have a fashion of saying not so much what they think, as what they hope will be popular, or effective for party purposes. Every man thinks himself capable of filling every imaginary office; and men hardly fit for copyingimaginary office; and men hardly fit for copying-clerks think it quite in the line of their ambition to aspire to the Attorney-Generalship. Thus we to aspire the Attended the Attended to the highest offices, who eternally chatter nonsense on every conceivable subject, from the fixing of a boundary line to Tom Smith's lot to the proper method of taking Sevastopol. Fully three-fourths of the time

is taken up by the opposition, who want to get into power, and see no plan so cheap and effective as talking their way to the object of their ambi tion. The operation is, however, abundantly costly to the country; but what of that? The opcastly to the country; but what of that? The opposition, no matter what its complexion, always
plays the game of patriotism; it is eternally snorificing itself for the people. For the love of the
people these patriots quit their quiet—or unquiet,
as the case may be—homes; for the love of the
people they sacrifice their own comfort by talking
or listening to nonsense night after night till long
beyond the hour of midnight; for the love of the people some of them, who never made half so much in
their lives before, yield up their valuable time on
the altar of their country for six dollars a day, and
pickings and stealings; for the love of their country they keep up an eternal hunt after office, and
for the love of their country they abandon themseives to the utterance of imprecations when office
eludes their sleepless, never-failing pursuit. In eludes their sleeplers, never-failing pursuit. In thert, the business of the bulk of those who are sent to represent the people in Parliament is to make and unmake ministries, not to attend to the public interest; to get offices for themselves and friends, and not to carry out any other principles. It is at the beginning of a session that folly holds her carnival. The mass of the business is generally done in the last for days of a session. done in the last few days of a session. For several weeks from the commencement, it is generally impossible to get a division, unless it be snatched from members by reducing them to exhaustion; keeping them up night after night, till long after midnight, and when the active minority is so reduced that it can hold out no longer, a vote may be obtained. Such are the ways of the conceq-